LINDA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
1280 Scales Avenue
Marysville, California 95901

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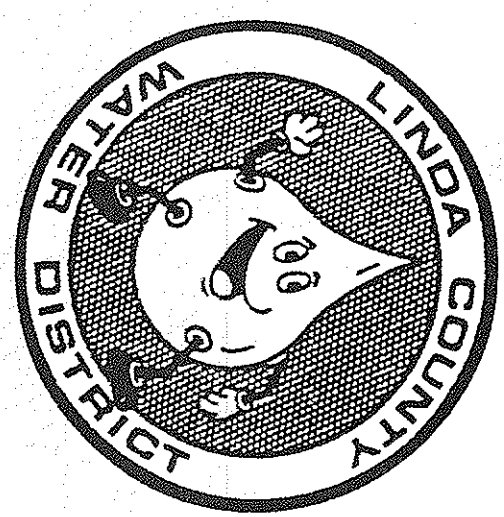

LINDA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

(530) 743-2043
1280 SCALES AVENUE
MARYSVILLE, CA 95901

Linda County Water District
2011 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report
Public Water System Number 58-10002

Dear Customer:

Linda County Water District is required by the E.P.A. and the California Department of Public Health to provide you with an annual report on the quality of the water served to our customers. If you have any questions about the quality of the drinking water in Linda or would like additional information, please call me at 743-2043, or stop by my office at 1280 Scales Avenue between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. If you are a landowner of rental property, please provide copies to your tenants. The Board of Directors of the Linda County Water District meet the 2nd Monday at 7:00 P.M. each month here at the District office. The public is encouraged to attend.

Douglas W. Lofton, District Manager

The water supply for Linda originates from ground water pumped from 6 wells, Nos. 3, 4, 12, 14, 15 and 16. These wells are strategically located throughout the District to ensure a constant pressure level. The treatment process consists of aeration, filtration and chlorination.

DEFINITIONS OF SOME OF THE TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is technologically, and economically feasible.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter

nd: non detectable at testing limit

MICROBIOLOGICAL WATER QUALITY:

In our distribution system, we test the water weekly for coliform bacteria. The highest number of samples found to contain coliform bacteria during any one month was zero.

LEAD & COPPER TESTING RESULTS:

	Sample Date	No. of Samples Required	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Results ppb	Action Level (ppb)	MCLG ppm	No. of samples that exceeded action level
Lead	2010	30	32	ND	15	2	0
Copper	2010	30	32	64	1300	170	0

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Linda County Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS IN OUR WATER:

The following table gives a list of all detected chemicals in our water during the most recent sampling. Please note that not all sampling is required annually so in some cases our results are more than one year old. These values are expressed in ppm unless otherwise stated. Milligrams per liter are equivalent to parts per million (ppm).

Chemical Detected	Units	Average or Source	Range	Date	MCL	PHG	Origin - Health Effects Language
Barium	ppb	112	56-173	2008	1000	n/a	oil drilling waste and natural deposits
Total Hardness	ppm	149	98-231	2008	n/a	n/a	naturally occurring
Sodium	ppm	25	16-40	2008	n/a	n/a	naturally occurring
TDS	ppm	269	136-346	2008	1500	n/a	naturally occurring
Chloride	ppm	42	18-72	2008	500	n/a	naturally occurring
Boron	ppm	140	nd-320	2002	n/a	n/a	naturally occurring
Fluoride	ppm	nd	nd	2008	2	1	naturally occurring
Color	ppm	3	nd-4	2008	15	n/a	naturally occurring
Sulfate	ppm	11	0.4-50	2008	500	0.5	naturally occurring
Arsenic	ppb	nd	nd-2.7	2008	10	.004	erosion of natural deposits, run off from orchards, glass and electronics production waste
Benzene	ppb	well 12 0.11	nd - 0.76	2011	1	0.15	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills. Some people who use water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

GENERAL INFORMATIONON DRINKING WATER:

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. http://www.water.epa.gov/action/advisories/drinking/drink_index.cfm

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come form a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproducts Precursors

Contaminants	Distribution System Results	Date	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG [MCLG or [MRDLG]	Major Sources in Drinking Water
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	14	2011	80	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Halocetic Acids (ppb)	3.6	2011	60	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	Range 0.03-1.68 Average 0.86	2011	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

A source water assessment has been completed for the six wells serving the community of Linda. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: Well 12 has contaminants associated with these activities. Water from Well 12 is treated before it enters the distribution system.

Automobile Repair *(Wells 3 and 4)*
Automobile Gas Stations *(Wells 12 and 14)*
Sewer Collection Systems *(Wells 3, 4, 15 and 16)*
Septic Systems *(Well 15)*

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

DPH Valley District Office
415 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 110
Redding, CA 96002
Attention: Reese Crenshaw, (530) 224-4861

or at

Linda County Water District
1280 Scales Avenue
Marysville, CA 95901
Attention: Doug Lofton, (530) 743-2043

*******Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber.**
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien due lo antinode bien.